DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

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February 25, 1981

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Dear Ambassador Johnson:

As you know, for sometime the Department has been interested in the situation with respect to political prisoners in Togo. Questions have been raised both as to the number of such prisoners and their treatment. As you will recall, Dick Moose raised with Togolese authorities during his visit to Togo in September the possibility of ICRC visits to Togolese prisons. The 1980 human rights reports indicates that estimates concerning the number of political prisoners range from approximately 200 to the Togolese government estimate of 6.

I thought you would be interested in the enclosed list of alleged political prisoners provided to us by the Paris-based Togolese Movement for Democracy. I would welcome the embassy's comments on the list's accuracy and completeness. Any suggestions you might have regarding the overall question of political detainees would also be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Stephen E. Palmer
Acting Assistant Secretary
for Human Rights and
Humanitarian Affairs

Enclosure:
As stated.

cc: US Mission Geneva - Patrick Flood
AF/W - William Hudson ✓

Honorable Marlyn Johnson
American Ambassador
Lome, Togo

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR
REVIEWED BY [signature] DATE 4/27/83
RDS ☐ or XDS ☐ EXT. DATE
TS AUTH. [illegible]
ENDORSE [illegible]
DECLASSIFIED ☐ RELEASABLE ☑
RELEASE [illegible] ☐
PA or FOI EXEMPTIONS

s/c 72, boulevard de Courcelles
75017 - Paris

le 2o fevrier 1981

LISTE NON EXHAUSTIVE DES PRISONNIERS POLITIQUES TOGOLAIS ENCORE EN PRISON

--De Souza Kossivi Alphonse --De Souza Kodjovi Emmanuel --Savi de Tove Jean --Sanvee Kuam --De Souza Abalo	Tous en prison depuis 1978-79.
--Esse --Steven	Arretes en janvier 1981 parceque porteurs de tracts
--en plus de quatre autres togolais dont on n'a pas encore les noms precis (arretes dans le meme temps).	
--Folly Meusah	Arrete le 12/01/1979, toujours en prison sans jugement et sans accusation.
--Ozo: ingenieur de son Etat	arrete depuis Aout 1973
--Kuevi Hypolite	arrete en 1979 puis accuse desormais (un an apres) de detournement.
--Jacques Togbe	Arrete des annees durant, puis condamne en 1980 a 10 ans pour detournement; ancien ambassadeur.
--Midiohonan Guy	Arrete en fevrier 1981, apres extradition du Gabon
--Bossakomi	Arrete en 1979
--Adjutant Sikirou	Arrete depuis 1973: peut etre mort...
--Adjutant Tchamba:	Arrete depuis Janvier 1963; probablement mort.
--Sergent Pitu Bito	En prison depuis 1973? Toujours en prison.
--Agbeshie	Arrete en 1980. Toujours en prison.

.../..

--Quatre officiers du Nord morts dans une voiture plastiquee par les sbires du regime.

--Gbati Comlan Arrete en 1980

--Une Suisse condamnee a mort vers le 4 fevrier 1981

--Le 28-12-1980: Quatre Togolais passes aux armes et enterres en pleine nuit quelques jours plus tard. Les corps etaient decomposes. Enterres a 23 heures au cimetiere municipal.

--35 personnes arretees fin 1980 sous pretexte de faux billets. La torture en a tue quelques uns.

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Department of State

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

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APPROVED BY AF/W:PWBORG

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C O N F I D E N T I A L STATE 323141

E.O. 12065: GDS 12/5/86 (BORG, PARKER W.)

TAG: SHUM, TO

SUBJECT: 1980 HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT FOR TOGO

REF: STATE Ø5447

1. FOLLOWING IS REVISED HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT FOR TOGO FOR 1980:

INTRODUCTION:
TOGO IS A ONE-PARTY AUTHORITARIAN STATE. ITS ECONOMY IS A MIXTURE OF GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISES. NATURAL RESOURCES ARE LIMITED. THE SUPREMACY OF THE PARTY (RESSEMBLEMENT DE PEUPLE TOGOLAIS RPT), A STRONG EXECUTIVE AND A NATIONAL ASSEMBLY WERE INSTITUTIONALIZED BY THE CONSTITUTION OF THE THIRD REPUBLIC WHICH WENT INTO EFFECT JANUARY 1, 1980. TOGO'S LEGAL SYSTEM INCLUDES A SUPREME COURT AND A COURT OF APPEALS WHICH FUNCTION UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH. THE GOVERNMENT PLACES NATIONAL UNITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OVER INDIVIDUAL POLITICAL AND CIVIL LIBERTIES. PRESIDENT EYADEMA HAS DEVELOPED A NATIONALIST PHILOSOPHY TO UNIFY AN ETHNICALLY DIVERSE POPULATION AND HAS STRONGLY PROMOTED COUNTRY-WIDE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT WITH PRIORITY EMPHASIS GIVEN TO AGRICULTURE. WOMEN AND

MEMBERS OF ALL ETHNIC GROUPS ARE ENCOURAGED TO PARTICIPATE IN ECONOMIC AND, WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF THE SINGLE PARTY STATE, POLITICAL LIFE. ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE THE SINGLE POLITICAL PARTY ARE SUPPRESSED.

I. RESPECT FOR THE INTEGRITY OF THE PERSON, INCLUDING FREEDOM FROM:

(A). TORTURE

TOGOLESE AUTHORITIES ARE SPECIFICALLY ENJOINED BY THE PRESIDENT FROM TORTURING DETAINEES. SOME RELEASED PRISONERS CLAIM TO HAVE BEEN BEATEN AND SUBJECTED TO HARD LABOR PRACTICES. ALLEGATIONS THAT SOME PRISONERS ARE SUBJECT TO ELECTRIC SHOCK HAVE NOT BEEN CONFIRMED. A FOREIGN VISITOR WHO HAD THE OCCASION TO SEE TWO PROMINENT PRISONERS IN JULY 1979, DESCRIBED THEM AS LOOKING HEALTHY AND WELL-FED. HE SAID NEITHER EXHIBITED EVIDENCE OF TORTURE. SOME CASES OF UNAUTHORIZED TORTURE HAVE PROBABLY OCCURRED, HOWEVER. TRIAL DEFENDANTS SOMETIMES CLAIM THAT THEIR CONFESSIONS TO THE POLICE WERE COERCED. SUCH STATEMENTS ARE DIFFICULT TO CONFIRM BUT ARE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT DURING THE TRIAL PROCEDURE.

(B). CRUEL, INHUMAN OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT

PRISON CONDITIONS IN TOGO TO A LARGE EXTENT REFLECT THE POVERTY OF THE COUNTRY. LOME'S CENTRAL PRISON IS CROWDED AND FACILITIES ARE RUDIMENTARY. FAMILIES ARE ALLOWED TO VISIT AND TO PROVIDE FOOD. ADEQUATE FOOD, SANITATION AND MEDICAL CARE ARE PROVIDED AT LOME'S MAIN DETENTION FACILITY, BUT SPACE, LIGHT AND VENTILATION ARE LIMITED. REPORTS DESCRIBE OVERCROWDING, POOR SANITATION/HYGIENIC CONDITONS AND INADEQUATE FOOD SERVICE IN MOST PLACES OF DETENTION OUTSIDE OF LOME. ONLY MILITARY AND PARA-MILITARY PERSONNEL ARE NORMALLY GRANTED ACCESS TO MILITARY PRISONS AND DETENTION FACILITIES IN LOME, LAMA-KARA AND TEMEOJA WHERE IT IS REPORTED FORCED MARCHES, HARD LABOR AND BEATINGS HAVE BEEN IMPOSED ON PRISONERS. SUMMARY EXECUTIONS HAVE NOT TAKEN PLACE IN TOGO DURING PRESIDENT EYADEMA'S REGIME. THERE ARE NO REPORTS OF DISCRIMINATION IN TOGOLESE PRISONS BASED ON SEX, RACE, RELIGION OR TRIBAL ORIGINS.

(C). DISAPPEARANCES

THERE ARE NO REPORTS THAT PEOPLE ARE ABDUCTED, SECRETLY ARRESTED OR HELD IN CLANDESTINE DETENTION BY OFFICIAL OR QUASI-OFFICIAL SECURITY FORCES IN TOGO.

(D). ARBITRARY ARREST OR IMPRISONMENT

THE TOGOLESE LEGAL SYSTEM DOES NOT INCLUDE THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS. THE GOVERNMENT SOMETIMES DETAINS INDIVIDUALS ADMINISTRATIVELY FOR ACTIVITIES IT CONSIDERS CORRUPT OR HARMFUL TO NATIONAL UNITY AND SECURITY. SUCH DETENTIONS ARE USUALLY BRIEF BUT THEY HAVE NO FIXED TERM. UNCONFIRMED REPORTS ESTIMATE THAT THERE ARE APPROXIMATELY 2ØØ POLITICAL DETAINEES HELD THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. PRESIDENT EYADEMA PUBLICLY STATED IN 1980 THAT TOGO HAD SIX POLITICAL PRISONERS (37 OF 43 POLITICAL PRISONERS WERE RELEASED IN EARLY 1980). ARRESTS FOR DRUG TRAFFICKING AND OFFICIAL CORRUPTION ARE PUBLICIZED.

(E). DENIAL OF FAIR PUBLIC TRIAL

TOGOLESE LEGAL AND JUDICIAL PROCEDURES ARE BASED ON THE FRENCH SYSTEM FOR MOST CATEGORIES OF CASES AND ON TRADITIONAL LAW (DROIT COUTEUMIER) FOR LOCAL OR FAMILY DISPUTES. VIRTUALLY ALL DEFENDANTS HAVE A PUBLIC TRIAL WITH THE RIGHT TO BE REPRESENTED BY COUNSEL. COUNSEL IS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT IF THE DEFENDANT CANNOT AFFORD THE FEE. THE ATTORNEY IS ACCORDED PERMISSION TO SEE THE DEFENDANT IN PRISON AND ENGAGE IN PRIVATE DISCUSSIONS WITH HIM. DEFENDANT AND COUNSEL ARE FORMALLY NOTIFIED OF CHARGES IN WRITING. SPECIAL COURTS (STATE SECURITY, EMBEZZLEMENT OF PUBLIC FUNDS, VIOLENT CRIMES) OBSERVE ESSENTIALLY THE SAME STANDARDS OF JUSTICE AS REGULAR COURTS.

(F). INVASION OF THE HOME

AUTHORIZATION BY A JUDGE OR POLICE OFFICIAL IS NORMALLY REQUIRED FOR PHYSICAL SEARCHES OF PRIVATE RESIDENCES IN BOTH CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES. SEARCHES WITHOUT FORMAL AUTHORIZATION ARE, HOWEVER, PERMITTED IN SOME CASES.

II. GOVERNMENTAL POLICIES RELATING TO THE FULFILLMENT OF SUCH VITAL NEEDS AS FOOD, SHELTER, HEALTH CARE AND EDUCATION

THE TOGOLESE POPULATION IS ESTIMATED AT 2.5 MILLION. FIFTEEN PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IS IN URBAN AREAS WITH A PER CAPITA GNP OF $32Ø, COMPARED TO $18Ø FOR

THE MAJORITY IN RURAL AREAS. THE POPULATION GROWTH RATE IS 2.6 PERCENT, WHILE LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH IS 47 YEARS FOR FEMALES AND 45 YEARS FOR MALES.

THERE ARE 18,336 PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN. EDUCATION IS COMPULSORY TO AGE 15. OVER 90 PERCENT OF SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN IN URBAN AREAS ATTEND SCHOOL AND 68 PERCENT OF THOSE IN RURAL AREAS. TOGO'S CURRENT ADULT LITERACY RATE IS ESTIMATED AT 7 PERCENT FOR FEMALES AND 27 PERCENT FOR MALES.

REPORTS SHOW AN ANNUAL ECONOMIC RATE OF GROWTH OF 6 PERCENT FOR 1978-79. THE PACE OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY HAS BEEN UNEVEN, SHOWING A VIGOROUS REVIVAL IN 1978, A SLOWDOWN IN 1979, AND A REACCELERATION IN 1980. THE PROJECTED 6 PERCENT INCREASE IN GDP FOR 1980 IS BASED ON A CONTINUED INCREASE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND A MORE VIGOROUS INDUSTRIAL GROWTH. THE RATE OF INFLATION, WHICH HAS AVERAGED 7.4 PERCENT IN RECENT YEARS, AND THE 1979 COST OF LIVING INDEX INCREASE OF 1.4 PERCENT FOR AFRICAN URBAN HOUSEHOLDS ARE EXPECTED TO RISE SUBSTANTIALLY IN 1980-81 DUE TO INCREASED PETROLEUM COSTS. TOGO'S FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE IMPROVED IN THE PAST YEARS, BUT SIGNIFICANT IMBALANCE CONTINUED TO PREVAIL. THE GOVERNMENT'S DEVELOPMENT POLICY FOR 1981-85 GIVES HIGH PRIORITY TO AGRICULTURE AND TO THE PROCESSING OF DOMESTIC PRIMARY PRODUCTS. FORTY PERCENT OF TOTAL INVESTMENT IS TO BE ALLOCATED TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT. THE CURRENT BUDGET ENVISAGES THAT HEALTH, EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE WILL RECEIVE CLOSE TO ONE HALF OF THE BUDGET ALLOCATED TO THE VARIOUS MINISTRIES. THE STATE OWNS MAJOR INDUSTRIES AND CONTROLS NATURAL RESOURCES WHILE THE PRIVATE SECTOR OPERATES PRIMARILY IN COMMERCE AND SERVICES. TOGO'S MAIN EXPORTS ARE PHOSPHATE, COCOA, AND COFFEE. IN VIEW OF ITS LOW PER-CAPITA GDP, TOGO IS RANKED AMONG THE POOREST COUNTRIES BY THE OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION AND THUS IS ELIGIBLE FOR IDA CREDITS FROM THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND.

TOGO CONTINUES TO CONCENTRATE ON RAPID ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN SUCH AREAS AS TOURISM AND LIGHT INDUSTRY, BUT IS BEGINNING TO DEVOTE MORE RESOUR TO THE NEEDS OF THE POOR.

IN THE PAST TWO YEARS, THE GOT HAS BEGUN IMPLEMENTING AN AGRARIAN REFORM PROGRAM WHICH WILL BRING UNUSED LAND UNDER CULTIVATION AND DISTRIBUTE LAND RESOURCES MORE WIDELY AMONG THE PEOPLE. EDUCATION CAMPAIGNS HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED TO CONVINCE TENANTS AND LAND OWNERS THAT THEY MUST UTILIZE THE LAND UNDER THEIR CONTROL OR RISK LOSING IT. THE GOVERN-

MENT'S RIGHT OF EMINENT DOMAIN PROVIDES FOR COMPENSATION, AND PRIVATE PROPERTY RIGHTS ARE OBSERVED. DESPITE ITS AVOWED AUSTERITY PROGRAM, THE GOVERNMENT HAS HAD TO INCREASE THE FIXED AND SUBSIDIZED PRICES OF CERTAIN BASIC NECESSITIES SUCH AS BREAD, SUGAR, CEMENT, FERTILIZER, TAXI FARES AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS.

IN 1980 THE GOVERNMENT HAS CONTINUED EFFORTS TO BRING POTABLE WATER, ELECTRIFICATION AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT TO ALL REGIONS OF THE COUNTRY WHICH HAVE BEEN AIDED BY BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE AGREEMENTS.

PRESIDENT EYADEMA CONTINUES TO MAKE EFFORTS TO REDUCE THE TRADITIONAL DISPARITIES OF WEALTH AND PRIVILEGE AMONG REGIONAL AND ETHNIC GROUPS. A KEY

CONCEPT OF THE NATIONAL PARTY AND THE GOVERNMENT, THE ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION BASED ON TRIBALISM OR REGIONALISM, HAS RESULTED IN A MULTI-ETHNIC GOVERNMENT.

THE RIGHTS OF TOGOLESE WOMEN AND CHILDREN ARE SPELLED OUT IN THE "FAMILY AND INDIVIDUAL'S CODE" WHICH WAS ADOPTED IN EARLY 1980. IN TOGO, WOMEN'S RIGHTS INCLUDE THE OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY, CONTROL OF ALL MONEY EARNED, AND MATERNITY LEAVE BENEFITS. ARTICLE 88 OF THE LABOR CODE STIPULATES EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK, QUALIFICATIONS, AND OUTPUT WHATEVER THE SEX OF THE EMPLOYEE. IN ADDITION TO BEING PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE FOR CHILDREN, WOMEN DOMINATE COMMERCE IN THE MARKET PLACE WHERE THEY OFTEN AMASS CONSIDERABLE WEALTH. WOMEN RECEIVE A FAIR SHARE OF

THE TOGOLESE DEVELOPMENT BANK'S LOANS TO MEDIUM AND SMALL-SIZED ENTERPRISES AND HAVE DEVELOPED AGRICULTURAL AND CRAFT COOPERATIVES. EQUALITY UNDER LAW DOES NOT NECESSARILY MEAN TOTAL EQUALITY IN NONGOVERNMENT REGULATED AREAS SUCH AS RELIGION AND TRADITIONAL LAW WHERE SOME BARRIERS ARE PLACED IN THE PATH OF WOMEN SEEKING TO BREAK WITH CUSTOM. FOR EXAMPLE, CIVIL LAW RECOGNIZES A WOMAN'S PROPERTY RIGHTS, BUT CUSTOMARY LAW GIVES ALL PROPERTY TO THE MALE IN EVENT OF SEPARATION OR DIVORCE. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN RURAL AREAS LEAVE WOMEN LITTLE TIME FOR ANYTHING OTHER THAN CARRYING WATER, FINDING FIREWOOD, COOKING AND CARING FOR THE FAMILY, AND RAISING FOOD CROPS. TO OVERCOME TRADITIONAL OBSTACLES TO WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ACTIVITY, THE

GOVERNMENT HAS UNDERTAKEN A CONTINUING CAMPAIGN TO MAKE WOMEN AWARE OF THEIR EXPANDED OPPORTUNITIES IN MODERN TOGOLESE SOCIETY. REGIONAL PARTY AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS REGULARLY EXHORT FATHERS TO SEND THEIR DAUGHTERS TO SCHOOL AND SUPPORT WOMEN'S COOPERATIVES. THE GOVERNMENT'S CURRENT PROGRAM OF DEVELOPING WATER RESOURCES IN RURAL AREAS WILL HELP TO MITIGATE ONE OF THE MOST ONEROUS BURDENS ON RURAL WOMEN.

THE GOVERNMENT'S STRONG OPPOSITION TO CORRUPTION IS APPARENT IN NUMEROUS CASES OF ARREST AND PROSECUTION OF ALLEGED OFFENDERS. IN 1979 THE GOVERNMENT STRONGLY DENOUNCED THE DISHONESTY OF CERTAIN TRADITIONAL CHIEFS WHO EXERCISE THEIR AUTHORITY FOR PERSONAL GAIN. A DECREE WAS WIDELY PUBLISHED LISTING THE MAXIMUM FEES TRADITIONAL CHIEFS CAN CHARGE FOR BASIC SERVICES. IN ANOTHER INSTANCE, IN JULY 1980 THE NEWLY APPOINTED MINISTRY OF LABOR AND CIVIL SERVICE WAS DISMISSED, DETAINED AND THEN FINED FOR FRAUD IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMS. BUREAUCRATIC CORRUPTION DOES NOT APPEAR TO BE WIDESPREAD, AND THE BENEFITS OF GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS WHICH EMPHASIZE BASIC HUMAN NEEDS EVIDENTLY REACH THE POOR MAJORITY.

III. RESPECT FOR CIVIL AND POLITICAL LIBERTIES, INCLUDING:

(A. FREEDOM OF SPEECH, PRESS, RELIGION AND ASSEMBLY

FREEDOM OF SPEECH IS RESTRICTED AND A FREE PRESS DOES NOT EXIST. THE GOVERNMENT CONTROLS THE MEDIA AND DOES NOT PERMIT PUBLICATION OR CIRCULATION OF MATERIAL CRITICIZING ITS POLICIES OR PERSONALITIES. AUTHORITIES OCCASIONALLY CONFISCATE ISSUES OF FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS CONTAINING ARTICLES CONSIDERED TO BE CRITICAL OF THE GOVERNMENT.

(B). FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT WITHIN THE COUNTRY, FOREIGN TRAVEL AND EMIGRATION

FREE MOVEMENT, INCLUDING DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TRAVEL AND EMIGRATION IS ALLOWED FOR TOGOLESE AND FOREIGNERS WITH FEW EXCEPTIONS. FOREIGN TRAVEL BY INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE ALLEGEDLY POSED A THREAT TO NATIONAL SECURITY IS RESTRICTED. IT IS GENERALLY ACKNOWLEDGED THAT KODJOVI DE SOUZA AND TEYI LAWSON WERE REPATRIATED FROM ACCRA AGAINST THEIR WILL BUT WITH THE ACQUIESCENCE OF THE GHANIAN GOVERNMENT IN 1979, IN CONJUNCTION

WITH THE ALLEGED ATTEMPTED MERCENARY COUP IN 1977. BUSINESSMAN BANI LAWSON WAS ALSO FORCIBLY REPATRIATED FROM NIAMEY IN 1979, PRESUMABLY WITH THE ACQUIESCENCE OF THE NIGERIEN GOVERNMENT. TOGO FAITHFULLY OBSERVES THE COMMON MARKET AND WEST AFRICAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY'S CONVENTIONS ON FREEDOM OF PASSAGE AND TEMPORARY RESIDENCE. CITIZENS OF VARIOUS AFRICAN COUNTRIES REISDENT IN TOGO ARE FREE TO RETURN TO THEIR COUNTRY OF ORIGIN WITHOUT GOT INTERFERENCE.

(C). FREEDOM TO PARTICIPATE IN THE POLITICAL PROCESS

TOGO IS A SINGLE PARTY STATE, UNDER THE AUTHORITARIAN LEADERSHIP OF PRESIDENT EYADEMA. ALL REGIONS OF TOGO, ALL ETHNIC GROUPS, AND BOTH SEXES ARE REPRESENTED IN TOGO'S GOVERNMENT, ITS SINGLE PARTY, AND ITS 67-MEMBER NATIONAL ASSEMBLY. HOWEVER, THERE ARE NO OPPOSITION ORGANIZATIONS EXISTING OPENLY. WITHIN THE SINGLE PARTY-SYSTEM, ACTIVE PARTICIPANTS MAY EXPRESS THEIR VIEW OF SUCH ISSUES AS THE FUNCTION OF THE GOVERNMENT AND THE BEHAVIOR OF ITS OFFICIALS. MEETINGS OF THE SINGLE POLITICAL PARTY AT VARIOUS LEVELS FREQUENTLY SERVE AS A CONSULTATIVE PROCESS IN THE FORMATION OF LEGISLATION. WITHIN THE SINGLE PARTY SYSTEM, ACTIVE PARTICIPANTS MAY EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS ON SUCH ISSUES AS THE FUNCTIONING OF THE GOVERNMENT AND ITS OFFICIALS. AN ACTIVE ROLE IN PARTY LEADERSHIP IS RESERVED TO THOSE WHO HAVE SHOWN SOME LEADERSHIP ABILITY AND SUPPORT PARTY OBJECTIVES.

WOMEN HAVE NOT TRADITIONALLY HAD A ROLE EQUAL TO THAT OF MEN IN THE POLITICAL PROCESS, BUT THE GOVERNMENT IS ENCOURAGING GREATER PARTICIPATION BY WOMEN. THERE ARE CURRENTLY FOUR WOMEN ON THE 22-MEMBER CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE PARTY. THE MINISTER FOR SOCIAL AFFAIRS AND WOMEN'S PROMOTION IS A WOMAN.

THE SINGLE NATIONAL TRADE UNION FEDERATION, LE CONFEDERATION NATIONALE DES TRAVAILLEURS DU TOGO (CNTT) IS CONTROLLED BY THE NATIONAL POLITICAL PARTY. THROUGH ITS VARIOUS COMPONENT TRADE UNIONS IT PROMOTES ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REFORM, WORKER'S EDUCATION AND LABOR COOPERATIVES. THE CNTT HAS THE RIGHT TO HAVE A MEMBERSHIP FEE CHECK-OFF SYSTEM FOR SALARIED WORKERS. WORKERS ARE PROTECTED BY A LABOR CODE, MINIMUM WAGE LAW, GUARANTEES AGAINST TERMINATION

WITHOUT CAUSE AND A NATIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM. THE LABOR CODE ESTABLISHES AN ELABORATE MECHANISM FOR COLLECTIVE BARGAINING, ARBITRATION AND, AS A LAST RESORT, THE USE OF STRIKES. SOME WAGE INCREASES OCCUR AS RESULT OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING, BUT ARE GENERALLY THE RESULT OF PRESIDENTIAL DECREE. STRIKES ARE STRONGLY DISCOURAGED BUT DO OCCUR, AS IN AUGUST 1980 WHEN TAXI DRIVERS PROTESTED THE MAINTENANCE OF FIXED RATES AFTER A RISE IN FUEL PRICES. AFTER 36 HOURS OF WORK STOPPAGE AND NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN STRIKE LEADERS WITH THE UNION AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, THE TAXIS ROLLED AGAIN AND A NEW FARE SCHEDULE WAS ANNOUNCED.

IV. (TO BE PROVIDED BY POST).

CHRISTOPHER